

630 North Carolina

TOBACCO REPORT

1951-1952



THE BULLETIN

of the

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

L. Y. BALLENTINE, *Commissioner*

Number 126

April, 1952

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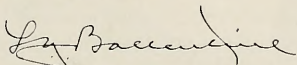
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FOREWORD

The third annual issue of the TOBACCO REPORT has been compiled and prepared by W. P. Hedrick and J. H. Cyrus, tobacco specialists with the Division of Markets, in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. under the Research and Marketing Act.

Credit for information contained herein is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, the U.S.D.A. Tobacco Branch and the Field Service of the Production and Marketing Administration.

North Carolina produces 68 per cent of all the flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States and manufacturers in the State pay into the Federal Treasury 52 per cent of the total excise tax paid on tobacco products.



Commissioner of Agriculture

For free distribution by the Tobacco Section, Markets Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Tobacco Outlook for 1952

On November 28, 1951, the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed the flue-cured and burley tobacco acreage allotments for 1952.

Flue-cured allotments were 1,130,000 acres. Burley allotments were 475,000 acres. These allotments are about the same as were in effect for 1951. As is customary, the Secretary held a small acreage in reserve for establishing allotments for new growers on farms which have grown no flue-cured or burley tobacco during the past five years.

The system of allotting quotas has been in effect continuously since 1940, and has been voted upon each three years.

Quota Election

Growers will have to vote again on quotas during 1952. The law requires that they vote for three-year control, one-year control or to reject quotas. The marketing quota will be in effect only if approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting. Government price support at 90 per cent of parity is mandatory when quotas are in effect, but no price support can be made available on the 1952 crop if quotas are disapproved.

The allotted acreage of flue-cured tobacco is expected to produce 1,357 million pounds, while burley allotments should produce 591 million pounds.

The purpose of the quota system is to ensure production of a sufficient amount of tobacco to meet the domestic and foreign demand, without creating shortages and surpluses which cause serious price fluctuations. The success of the system can be appreciated by a study of the production, disappearance and price pattern over the past ten years.

The tobacco prosperity of North Carolina and other Southern states is so closely tied with world affairs that even elections in foreign countries can have their effect on the size of future crops.

The recent election in Britain promises to affect our future crop planning. Honorable Winston Churchill announced soon after taking office that the British would be forced to curtail imports of foods and other items by one billion dollars during 1952. A later announcement declared that the imports of flue-cured tobacco would be reduced 43 per cent from the 1951 level. (As this Bulletin went to press a plan was being worked out

whereby British purchases of American tobacco could be maintained at or near normal levels in 1952.)

The Communist conquest of China cut off one of our good flue-cured customers. The independence given the Philippines had an adverse effect on our exports of leaf tobacco.

How will these events react on the crop next year?

Export Situation

For a basis to analyze our export prospects, let's look at the world conditions that prevailed during 1951, when we exported 433 million pounds of flue-cured to 40 different countries of the world. Burley exports, always small by comparison to flue-cured, accounted for 31 million pounds to 11 different countries.

During the past year, our flue-cured exports increased to Britain, Australia, Belgium, Sweden and Indonesia . . . while we suffered losses in exports of flue-cured to Western Germany, the Philippines, Ireland and Denmark.



A Federal tobacco grader examines a pile of tobacco in the presence of the grower. To get the top dollar a farmer should be at the warehouse when his tobacco is graded and sold.

Great Britain, our best customer for flue-cured tobacco, purchased about 150 million pounds out of the 1951 crop. Despite Mr. Churchill's announcement of curtailed purchases this year, it is believed that because of its dependence on tobacco as a revenue producer to run the government, England will still afford a good market for our tobacco.

Consumption of tobacco products in England showed an increase during 1951, while their stocks of American flue-cured tobacco were at a very low level. Their increased purchases from last year's crop did not keep pace with increased consumption. Therefore, it will take substantial purchases in 1952 to bring British stocks of American leaf into a more balanced relationship with consumption.

While Western Germany was in the loss column for our 1951 exports, economic recovery there has shown marked improvement in the past several months, and this area will likely pick up any losses we have in exports to the United Kingdom.

China, the Philippines and the Far East, as a whole, seem to be practically lost as substantial customers of our tobacco until conditions, both political and economic, improve.

Regardless of the ever-changing political picture in the world, the outlook is for a slight increase over the 433 million pounds of flue-cured and the 31 million pounds of burley exported during 1951.

Domestic Situation

The domestic use of flue-cured reached an all-time high of 751 million pounds last year, while burley disappearances were 530 million pounds. The large domestic uses of flue-cured and burley were brought about by increased sales of cigarettes.

The consumption of cigarettes was 412 billion pieces in 1951, compared with 392 billion in 1950. This increase is expected to continue during 1952, and as long thereafter as economic conditions remain good, and the high wage ratio prevails in our industrial plants.

The excise tax on cigarettes was increased on November 1, 1951, from seven to eight cents per package, and the higher rate will continue in effect until April 1, 1954. Then it will revert to seven cents, according to the 1951 legislation.

The tax on smoking and chewing tobacco was reduced from eighteen to ten cents per pound on the same date. These adjustments are not expected to affect the consumption of cigarettes or smoking tobacco much either way. However, the reduc-

tion in the tax on smoking and chewing tobacco may improve the demand for medium and low grades of leaf that normally go into this type product.

Stocks Position

Combining the exports and domestic uses of flue-cured, we get a total disappearance of 1,184 million pounds in 1951. While our production was 1,412 million pounds, the Flue-Cured Stabilization Corporation received only 140 million pounds. The relatively small amount going into Stabilization indicates a strong market for 1952.

The burley situation is not so good. The 1951 crop amounted to about 600 million pounds of producer tobacco which sold for \$52.00 per hundred pounds. The burley stabilization pool received 91 million pounds to be added to present holdings of around 30 million pounds. Indications are that burley carry-over stocks will amount to about 1,300 million pounds, which should weaken the market demand during the 1952 season.

Price Outlook

Flue-cured was supported at \$50.70 per hundred pounds during the 1951 season, while burley was supported at \$49.80 per hundred.

The level of price support is determined at 90 per cent of parity, as of June for flue-cured and September for burley.

A little decline in the parity index in the past few months, (prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes and wage rates), indicates that the support prices will be slightly less for the 1952 crop. The reduction in parity is likely because the adjusted base price, figured under the formula, will be lower than last year.

One of the largest factors in determining the auction average price of a given crop is the quality of the tobacco produced. Last year, lower and medium quality tobacco was the main reason for the lower auction average price. If the grade distribution is more nearly average for a normal crop, growers should receive a higher auction price than the \$53.00 received in 1951, for both flue-cured and burley.

North Carolina Burley Tobacco

The history of tobacco in Western North Carolina goes back to reconstruction days when many farmers in that part of the State and in Eastern Tennessee began experimenting with the production of bright tobacco. Seed for their crops were obtained from the flue-cured sections of the Carolinas and Virginia, but it soon became apparent that bright tobacco was not adapted to the soil and climate of this mountainous area. Leading growers began to change to the burley type of tobacco then being grown in Kentucky, and soon after the turn of the century most growers had made this change. The production of burley tobacco continued to expand until today it is a very important source of income for many farm families in Western North Carolina.

Burley Acreage

The total burley acreage in North Carolina has almost doubled since 1940, although allotments have fluctuated considerably during the past twelve years. The State has lost several hundred acres of burley allotment through the failure each year on the part of some growers to plant all of their individual allotments.

The following table shows a comparison of allotted and planted acreage in several of the larger producing counties in North Carolina:

Counties	1940		1945		1950		1951
	Allotted Acres	Planted Acres	Allotted Acres	Planted Acres	Allotted Acres	Planted Acres	Allotted Acres
Alleghany	86	50	229	250	232	166	264
Ashe	482	410	1392	1100	1269	775	1399
Avery	43	35	116	90	111	81	129
Buncombe	1314	960	2795	1490	2096	1513	2303
Clay	40	30	78	80	77	53	91
Graham	129	95	298	300	323	255	385
Haywood	883	800	1758	1600	1427	1134	1594
Jackson	36	20	84	60	106	71	125
Madison	3159	2750	5125	4600	3548	3115	3929
Mitchell	265	270	663	450	598	384	663
Watauga	389	300	1057	1150	962	725	1068
Yancey	808	700	1627	1550	1385	1085	1558

From 1940 through 1951, burley tobacco growers have averaged planting only about three-fourths of their total allotted acreage. The 1950 burley allotment totaled 12,480 acres, and only 9,564 acres were planted, leaving more than 2,900 acres unplanted. This means that approximately 2.5 million dollars of farm income was lost by North Carolina burley growers in 1950. In 1951 about 2,300 acres of the allotment were not planted. The tobacco from this 2,300 acres would have returned the growers about 2 million dollars, based on the prices received for the 1951 crop. As a result, North Carolina burley

tobacco growers, over a period of just two years, lost an opportunity to earn around 4.5 million dollars by failing to plant their allotted acreage of tobacco.

The total burley quota for 1952 has been set at 591,000,000 pounds, which is a slight increase over the quota of 580,000,000 pounds for 1951. The burley poundage quota converted, results in 475,000 acres for 1952 as compared with 472,000 total acres allotted for 1951. But even with a slight increase in over-all burley acreage, North Carolina's allotment for 1952 is only 13,359 acres as compared with 13,916 acres in 1951. This is a loss of 557 acres in allotment which resulted primarily from growers not planting their allotted acreage.

Marketing of Burley in North Carolina

The first North Carolina burley tobacco market was established at Asheville in 1930 through a movement started by the Farmers Federation in cooperation with the Asheville Chamber of Commerce. Money was raised from the farmers of Buncombe



Curing burley tobacco, grown in Western North Carolina, calls for a different process from the one used in curing bright leaf tobacco in the eastern and central counties. Burley is cured in open barns, like the one above, and nature does the curing with air. Down east and in the Piedmont tobacco is cured in barns heated by wood, coal or oil.

County and businessmen of Asheville to erect one tobacco warehouse that operated for the first time during the 1930-31 marketing season, selling 2,959,434 pounds of tobacco that year. Through many struggles and much hard work, the Asheville market managed to survive and grow. During the 1951-52 season it sold 8,607,149 pounds of tobacco.

Marketing facilities for burley tobacco were expanded further in 1939 when a market was opened at Boone, and again in 1947 when the market at West Jefferson was opened. These markets are a great convenience to Western North Carolina farmers and save them many dollars in hauling bills each year.

The burley marketing season is rather short. It usually opens late in November, or not later than the first Monday in December. Then a marketing holiday of about two and one-half weeks is called for Christmas and the marketing season is usually completed during the latter part of January.

The following table of producer sales and average prices shows progress made in burley marketing in North Carolina since 1940:

Year	Asheville		Boone		West Jefferson	
	Pounds	Average	Pounds	Average	Pounds	Average
1940	2,819,008	18.41	861,046	18.75		
1945	9,022,469	40.22	4,988,170	35.36		
1946	7,649,906	43.37	4,253,082	38.16		
1947	8,194,580	45.82	3,731,756	38.63	1,258,981	35.10
1948	9,037,416	48.72	4,409,582	44.27	2,659,764	43.75
1949	7,966,472	43.43	3,333,726	42.48	1,043,885	44.41
1950	8,163,587	53.96	2,045,960	46.97	2,342,084	46.23
1951	8,607,149	54.77	3,541,398	53.85	4,186,436	53.50

North Carolina's marketing facilities for burley tobacco have expanded considerably since 1940, and the volume of sales has increased tremendously. However, the volume of tobacco sold on North Carolina markets in recent years has been affected by the increasing amount being moved to markets in neighboring states. Each year the volume of tobacco moving across state lines into North Carolina markets is becoming smaller and the volume of tobacco moving from North Carolina to out-of-state markets is becoming larger.

Burley Tobacco Movement in and out of North Carolina

States	1948-49		1949-1950		1950-51	
	Sold in N.C.	N.C. Tob. Sold out-of-state	Sold in N.C.	N.C. Tob. Sold out-of-state	Sold in N.C.	N.C. Tob. Sold out-of-state
Ohio			974			
Georgia	5,614		25,367		14,928	
South Carolina	6,658		3,964		3,010	
Tennessee	2,033,746	4,900,304	1,617,878	4,488,131	660,723	5,915,598
Virginia	1,756,010	14,330	1,065,312	22,042	726,488	24,060
W. Va.	10,678		4,114		3,522	
Kentucky		26,325				43,052
Totals	3,812,706	4,940,959	2,717,609	4,510,173	1,408,671	5,982,710

The warehouse charges for selling tobacco on North Carolina burley markets are generally more favorable to the growers than the charges made on many of the markets in bordering states.

The following table compares the charges made on several markets in bordering states in 1950, with charges made on North Carolina markets:

Charges 1950-1951 Season

Market	Auction Fee	Commission
Morristown, Tenn.	50¢ per 100 pounds	4 ⁷ / ₈
Johnson City, Tenn.	50¢ per 100 pounds	3 ⁷ / ₈
Greenville, Tenn.	50¢ per 100 pounds	3 ⁷ / ₈
Knoxville, Tenn.	50¢ per 100 pounds	3 ⁷ / ₈
Mountain City, Tenn.	25¢ per basket	4 ⁷ / ₈
Abingdon, Va.	25¢ per basket	3 ⁷ / ₈
Asheville, N. C.	25¢ per basket	3 ¹ / ₂ ⁷ / ₈
Boone, N. C.	25¢ per basket	3 ¹ / ₂ ⁷ / ₈
W. Jefferson, N. C.	25¢ per basket	3 ¹ / ₂ ⁷ / ₈

Using the charges listed for markets in the preceding tables the total charges for selling 220, 420, and 620 pound baskets, based on a price of \$50.00 and \$30.00 per hundred pounds, are shown:

Total Charges

Based on \$50.00 per cwt.

Market	220 lb. Basket	420 lb. Basket	620 lb. Basket
Morristown -----	\$ 5.50	\$10.50	\$15.50
Johnson City -----	4.40	8.40	12.40
Greenville -----	4.40	8.40	12.40
Knoxville -----	4.40	8.40	12.40
Mountain City -----	4.65	8.65	12.65
Abingdon -----	3.55	6.55	9.55
Asheville -----	4.10	7.60	11.10
Boone -----	4.10	7.60	11.10
W. Jefferson -----	4.10	7.60	11.10

Based on \$30.00 per cwt.

Market	220 lb. Basket	420 lb. Basket	620 lb. Basket
Morristown -----	\$3.74	\$ 7.14	\$10.54
Johnson City -----	3.08	5.88	8.68
Greenville -----	3.08	5.88	8.68
Knoxville -----	3.08	5.88	8.68
Mountain City -----	2.89	5.29	7.69
Abingdon -----	2.13	4.03	5.83
Asheville -----	2.56	4.66	6.51
Boone -----	2.56	4.66	6.51
W. Jefferson -----	2.56	4.66	6.51

It is evident from the foregoing table that it would be to the grower's advantage, in most cases, to sell his tobacco on North Carolina markets, if he finds sufficient facilities and services available on these markets for the orderly marketing of his crop. The average grower considers the unbiased services rendered him by the warehousemen more important than the charges, and he usually sells his tobacco with the warehouseman that gives the desired service, even if he has to go out of the state to find it.

Under North Carolina Laws, as amended in 1941, burley warehouse operators can charge a maximum of 4 per cent commission, but the warehousemen agreed in 1949 to reduce their commission to 3½ per cent, and 25 cents per basket for auction fee, which is a favorable charge compared with average charges made on competing markets.

North Carolina Tobacco Crops 1919-1951*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1000 lbs.)	Value (1000 Dollars)	Average Price
FLUE-CURED					
1919	521,500	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,685	48.20
1950	640,000	1,341	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,303	958,050	532,952**	53.75**
BURLEY LIGHT AIR-CURED					
1934	5,500	870	4,785	\$ 809	\$17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,468	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,100	1,700	20,570	11,149**	54.20**

*Source: N. C. and U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Service.

**Estimate of Division of Markets based on Producers Sales.

State Summary – 1951-52

New records in volume of sales and value were established for the 1951 crop of flue-cured tobacco. However, the season's average price was below the record high average made in 1950 because of poorer quality of offerings.

The 1951 flue-cured marketing season in North Carolina, which covered a period of 97 sale days, was concluded on December 19, with 44 markets operating during the season. These markets sold a record of 952,035,210 pounds of farmers' tobacco for the record sum of \$512,773,475. This gave the growers a season average of \$53.86 per hundred pounds, which was \$2.22 below the record high average of \$56.08 received the previous year for 836,400,256 pounds of producers' tobacco.

Type 13—The North Carolina Border Belt started the 1951 marketing season on August 2 with full sales on all markets. After the opening day sales were light for the next week or ten days, because growers were still harvesting their crops, which were late maturing due to a dry growing season. The eight North Carolina markets operating in this belt sold 169,019,498 pounds of producers' tobacco for a total of \$90,060,024, which gave them a season average of \$53.28 per hundred pounds. Producer sales for the previous year amounted to 140,798,849 pounds which sold for a record high average of \$56.99 per hundred. The season of 64 sale days was completed on October 31 with the closing of markets at Fairmont and Lumberton. Last year this belt operated for only 53 days.

Type 12—The seventeen Eastern Belt markets opened for the season on August 21, with average prices well below the 1950 record prices. However, prices advanced as the season progressed and, by mid-season, the average prices paid for most medium and good grades were up \$2.00 to \$6.00 per hundred pounds over last year's averages. The percentage of common leaf and non-descript offered for sale was practically double that of the previous year, which accounts for the overall decline in the average price for the season. Growers in this belt received \$270,653,037 in 1951 for 486,806,521 pounds of tobacco, averaging \$55.56 per hundred. Last year they averaged \$56.90 per hundred for 405,056,236 pounds. Final sales were held in the Eastern Belt on November 30 with a season of 71 sales days as compared with 60 days the previous year.

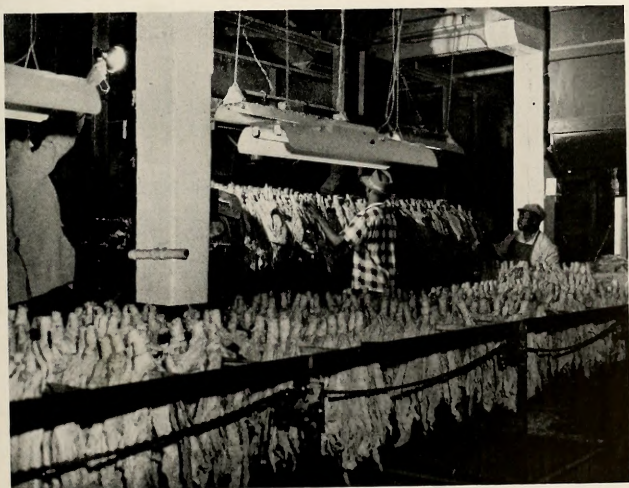
Type 11B—The five markets in the southern area of the Middle Belt opened on August 30, and the other five markets in the northern area of the Belt held their first sales on September 4. The value of the 1951 crop of Middle Belt tobacco was the greatest in history. This was the result of an increase in volume of more than 13 million pounds over last year, plus an increase in average price for many of the better grades. Season sales of producers' tobacco in this belt reached 170,781,145 pounds, returning the growers \$92,680,680, which is a season average of \$54.27. Comparative figures for the previous year show that growers sold 157,641,536 pounds for \$89,114,600, averaging \$56.53 per hundred pounds. The season ended with the closing of the Fuquay-Varina market on December 7, which gave this belt 69 sale days this season compared with 57 in 1950.

Type 11A—Auction sales on the Old Belt markets started on September 17 with light sales throughout the first three weeks because of the extremely dry weather, which made it difficult for growers to get their tobacco in case.

Average prices paid for many grades during the season were higher than the previous year, but the general average declined because of poorer quality of offerings. Producer sales totaled about 7.5 million pounds less than last season. Growers selling tobacco on the nine North Carolina Old Belt markets received \$59,379,734 for 125,428,046 pounds, giving them a season average of \$47.34 per hundred pounds. The previous season producers averaged \$52.11 per hundred for 132,907,635 pounds of tobacco. The Old Belt marketing season, which ended on December 19, covered a period of 66 selling days.

The basic daily sale hours in all flue-cured belts were adjusted from time to time during the marketing season so as to regulate the volume of sales with the capacity of redrying plants. During the 1950 season redrying plants became congested, which resulted in a marketing holiday of four selling days to let redrying plants catch up.

Type 31—North Carolina Burley markets in Asheville, Boone and West Jefferson opened the 1951-52 season on November 27, which was the earliest opening on record. The season was highlighted by higher average prices by grades and better quality, as compared with the 1950 season. Burley growers sold 16,334,983 pounds of tobacco on the three North Carolina markets for \$8,860,887, which gave them a record high average of \$54.24 per hundred, breaking last year's record average by \$2.86. Growers averaged \$51.38 for the 12,551,631 pounds sold during the 1950-51 season.



Tobacco blending and redrying machine. Properly sorted tobacco needs little rehandling in the processing plants.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report for Season 1951-1952

Markets	1951-52 Season				1950-51 Season		
	Number Houses	Producers' Sales Pounds	Prod. Average Price	Resales Pounds	Total Sales Pounds	Total Average Price	Pounds Total Sales
BORDER BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 13							
Chadbourn	3	7,427,274	\$51.98	755,860	8,183,134	\$51.38	5,906,618
Clarkton	4	10,571,168	52.46	749,426	11,320,594	52.22	9,062,365
Fair Bluff	5	6,265,848	52.95	676,276	6,942,124	52.25	6,508,204
Farmont	20	51,921,430	54.10	7,570,888	59,492,318	53.45	49,222,341
Fayetteville	4	9,159,886	50.90	826,036	9,985,942	50.55	9,304,476
Lumberton	7	40,575,181	52.91	3,679,686	44,254,867	52.56	35,632,524
Tabor City	4	7,137,200	52.50	781,432	7,918,632	52.03	7,835,041
Whiteville	15	35,961,511	53.85	3,768,318	39,729,829	53.34	32,662,310
TOTAL	64	169,019,498	53.28	18,807,942	187,827,440	52.80	156,133,879
EASTERN BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 12							
Ahoskie	4	12,178,092	51.97	1,535,724	13,713,816	51.71	11,862,408
Clinton	5	12,015,450	54.82	863,980	12,879,430	54.30	10,227,079
Dunn	5	8,264,394	51.32	613,234	8,877,628	51.01	8,480,474
Farmville	7	29,645,066	56.72	1,740,510	31,385,576	56.25	25,842,546
Goldshoro	5	14,895,119	55.42	1,179,687	16,074,806	55.13	13,135,474
Greenville	17	68,666,328	56.35	5,408,380	74,074,708	55.73	62,700,247
Kinston	14	71,484,845	56.39	7,641,624	79,126,469	55.82	64,145,968
Robersonville	4	11,874,606	55.42	822,358	12,696,964	54.97	10,334,340
Rocky Mount	14	69,826,904	55.42	5,644,686	75,471,590	54.80	67,006,078
Smithfield	8	31,575,615	55.18	2,896,714	34,472,329	54.66	29,317,370
Tarboro	6	13,745,616	54.50	728,500	14,474,116	53.96	11,172,748
Wallace	3	14,324,960	56.29	786,670	15,111,630	55.70	11,442,234
Washington	4	11,799,570	54.64	769,193	12,568,763	54.32	9,250,036
Wendell	9	14,959,336	53.56	2,271,218	17,230,554	53.39	17,186,413
Williamston	4	11,763,470	55.56	740,740	12,504,210	55.22	9,720,090
Wilson	17	86,954,432	56.23	6,349,738	93,304,170	55.74	85,051,060
Windson	3	2,832,718	44.94	323,364	3,156,112	45.28	1,972,476

Aberdeen	2	5,481,270	47.73	576,964	6,058,234	47.39	5,841,052	52.35
Carthage	4	5,293,975	50.94	755,728	6,049,703	50.54	6,548,084	54.84
Durham	10	43,235,902	54.71	3,917,726	47,153,628	54.15	43,674,510	55.53
Ellerbe	2	2,556,204	47.53	235,908	2,792,112	47.56	1,897,460	52.48
Fuquay-Varina	6	31,933,994	54.22	2,848,748	34,782,742	53.77	27,435,843	57.27
Henderson	6	25,719,426	55.41	2,330,282	28,049,708	54.84	27,333,206	56.41
Louisburg	3	9,444,940	55.81	618,752	10,063,692	55.64	8,614,676	57.11
Oxford	10	26,271,676	55.51	2,355,182	28,626,858	54.89	28,185,438	56.74
Sanford	5	9,929,610	52.84	1,029,950	10,959,560	52.73	9,825,796	56.25
Warrenton	4	10,914,148	53.44	969,506	11,883,654	53.13	11,152,420	56.32
TOTAL	52	170,781,145	54.27	15,638,746	186,419,891	53.79	170,509,085	56.16

OLD BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	3	8,361,254	49.37	874,622	9,235,876	49.31	7,350,332	53.23
Greensboro	3	5,203,844	45.01	686,960	5,890,804	44.96	5,407,928	50.94
Madison	4	7,604,418	43.56	673,770	8,278,188	43.51	10,658,288	50.85
Mebane	3	4,848,820	50.56	623,814	5,472,634	50.12	6,869,826	53.39
Mount Airy	8	12,898,776	47.77	1,788,046	14,686,822	47.52	15,216,960	52.20
Reldsville	6	11,404,528	48.97	1,008,084	12,412,612	48.64	14,430,731	54.23
Roxboro	6	7,644,918	53.58	871,730	8,516,648	53.44	9,605,860	55.07
Stoneville	4	6,080,656	44.21	392,310	6,472,966	44.01	7,697,743	51.22
Winston-Salem	11	61,380,832	46.62	6,067,932	67,448,764	46.36	69,475,570	50.87
TOTAL	48	125,428,046	47.34	12,987,268	138,415,314	47.13	146,713,238	51.87
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	293	952,035,210	53.86	87,741,306	1,039,776,516	53.38	921,603,237	55.66

BURLEY—LIGHT AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	10	8,607,149	54.77	1,817,278	10,424,427	54.23	9,928,673	53.81
Boone	2	3,541,398	53.85	918,834	4,460,232	53.18	3,021,250	47.23
West Jefferson	2	4,186,436	53.50	1,004,646	5,191,082	52.59	2,850,510	45.96
TOTAL	14	16,334,983	54.24	3,740,758	20,075,741	53.57	15,800,433	51.13

STATE SUMMARY

307	968,370,193	53.87	91,482,064	1,059,852,257	53.38	937,403,670	55.59
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Summary of Dealer and Warehouse Resales—1951-52

Resale Pounds			Resale Dollars		
Dealer	Warehouse	Total	Dealer	Warehouse	Total
N. C. Border Belt Type 13					
8,640,940	10,167,002	18,807,942	\$3,780,315	\$5,327,459	\$9,107,774
N. C. Eastern Belt Type 12					
14,681,374	25,625,976	40,307,350	6,280,426	13,430,467	19,710,893
N. C. Middle Belt Type 11B					
6,442,512	9,196,234	15,638,746	2,772,870	4,823,712	7,596,582
N. C. Old Belt Type 11A					
5,168,488	7,818,780	12,987,268	2,170,887	3,683,288	5,854,175
N. C. Burley Belt Type 31					
2,032,706	1,708,052	3,740,758	1,028,256	866,051	1,894,307
S. C. Type 13					
8,172,883	8,351,062	16,523,945	3,562,792	4,093,037	7,655,829
Georgia Type 14					
6,881,301	6,939,016	13,820,317	2,992,704	3,132,328	6,125,032
Florida Type 14					
		2,190,056			1,089,862
Virginia Type 11A					
		12,803,156			6,013,642

Stabilization Receipts By Belts 1951

STATE	PRODUCERS' SALES		GROSS SALES	
	Pounds	Average Price	Pounds	Average Price
N. C. -----	952,035,210	\$53.86	1,039,776,516	\$53.38
Va. -----	160,955,996	53.59	173,759,152	53.10
S. C. -----	154,504,138	51.44	171,028,083	50.94
Ga. -----	155,053,010	45.70	168,873,327	45.59
Fla. -----	20,807,570	52.08	22,997,626	51.86
Total -----	1,443,355,924	52.66	1,576,434,704	52.22

Total Sales of Type 11-14 Flue-Cured 1951

Belt	Type	Producers' Sale (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt -----	11A	286,384,042	44,874,646	15.7
Middle Belt -----	11B	170,781,145	15,955,493	9.3
Eastern Belt -----	12	486,806,521	28,493,422	5.9
S. C. Border Belt -----	13	323,523,636	35,838,016	11.1
Ga.-Fla. Belt -----	14	175,860,580	17,082,165	9.7
Total -----	11-14	1,443,355,924	142,243,742	9.8

North Carolina Tobacco Allotments—1952

Flue-Cured

County	No. Farms ²	Acres	Rank
Alamance	1,320	7,502.0	36
Alexander	967	2,319.7	50
Anson	211	578.1	61
Beaufort	2,644	15,014.3	21
Bertie	1,723	8,956.9	32
Bladen	3,473	11,654.2	28
Brunswick	1,762	5,108.9	43
Caldwell	247	748.0	59
Camden	2	6.3	68
Carteret	439	2,107.4	52
Caswell	1,926	14,498.8	23
Catawba	5	8.3	66
Chatham	1,177	4,776.0	46
Chowan	186	854.5	58
Cleveland	1	2.6	70
Columbus	5,497	25,558.7	7
Craven	1,886	13,428.9	24
Cumberland	2,467	8,194.7	34
Currituck	1	2.4	71
Davidson	1,694	5,372.6	40
Davie	907	2,134.2	51
Duplin	4,845	24,220.2	8
Durham	1,063	6,179.1	39
Edgecombe	1,593	18,120.7	16
Forsyth	2,211	8,130.3	35
Franklin	2,849	18,013.8	18
Gaston	4	7.5	67
Gates	115	422.0	62
Granville	2,113	20,987.8	13
Greene	1,147	18,937.2	15
Guilford	3,167	14,723.9	22
Halifax	2,140	9,276.5	31
Harnett	3,837	22,668.9	11
Hertford	1,052	5,106.6	44
Hoke	994	4,443.5	47
Hyde	8	11.2	65
Iredell	805	2,035.3	53
Johnston	5,924	35,614.6	2
Jones	940	8,544.0	33
Lee	1,348	6,445.0	38
Lenoir	1,911	21,946.9	12
Martin	1,648	13,383.1	25
Mecklenburg	11	4.0	69
Montgomery	401	1,496.6	56
Moore	1,535	7,156.8	37
Nash	3,011	28,626.8	5
New Hanover	86	299.4	63
Northampton	180	690.7	60
Onslow	1,875	9,830.5	29
Orange	929	5,271.4	42
Pamlico	448	1,708.1	55
Pasquotank	1	0.3	73
Pender	1,596	5,018.0	45
Person	1,743	15,116.4	20
Pitt	2,674	39,865.8	1
Randolph	1,581	5,287.3	41
Richmond	961	3,168.6	48
Roberson	4,904	32,304.2	3
Rockingham	3,026	20,559.6	14
Rowan	33	83.5	64
Sampson	5,767	23,921.4	9
Scotland	474	1,764.0	54
Stokes	2,749	18,083.7	17
Surry	3,165	17,235.8	19
Tyrell	1	1.3	72
Vance	1,537	12,780.7	26
Wake	3,940	30,577.9	4
Warren	1,944	9,652.9	30
Washington	285	1,488.4	57
Wayne	2,984	22,817.5	10
Wilkes	937	2,424.6	49
Wilson	2,178	26,483.3	6
Yadkin	2,669	12,765.7	27
Total	121,907	744,580.8	1-73

Burley

County	No. Farms ²	Acres	Rank
Alexander -----	3	0.9	29
Alleghany -----	393	247.8	9
Ashe -----	1,966	1,231.7	5
Avery -----	185	123.7	10
Buncombe -----	2,812	2,203.2	2
Burke -----	6	2.8	22
Caldwell -----	26	13.8	20
Catawba -----	4	1.4	26
Cherokee -----	133	67.5	13
Clay -----	145	85.3	12
Cleveland -----	3	1.7	24
Davidson -----	7	4.2	21
Durham -----	1	1.0	28
Gaston -----	2	1.6	25
Graham -----	588	383.9	8
Haywood -----	1,880	1,555.0	3
Henderson -----	79	50.0	16
Iredell -----	3	1.1	27
Jackson -----	214	117.0	11
McDowell -----	61	30.5	19
Macon -----	147	64.2	14
Madison -----	3,114	3,912.6	1
Mecklenburg -----	3	1.0	28
Mitchell -----	860	605.7	7
Polk -----	2	0.6	30
Randolph -----	1	0.6	30
Rutherford -----	59	32.9	18
Swain -----	136	58.5	15
Transylvania -----	58	39.8	17
Watauga -----	1,448	1,000.0	6
Wilkes -----	13	2.3	23
Yancey -----	1,853	1,517.6	4
Total -----	16,206	13,359.9	1-30

¹Source: U. S. Production and Marketing Administration

²Does not include new growers for 1952

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators by Belts and Markets—1951

N. C. BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Carters No. 1 & 2—J. C. Green, H. Perry, Joe Bryant
Meyers—J. H. Harper, J. D. Hendley
New Brick—W. C. Coats, Jr.
New Farmers—O. L. Littleton

Clarkton (one set buyers)

Banners—B. F. Rivenbark, J. H. Bryant
Bright Leaf—B. F. Rivenbark, J. H. Bryant
New Bladen—H. M. Clark, M. L. Fisher, E. L. Dudley
Big L—H. M. Clark, M. L. Fisher, E. L. Dudley

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell, A. L. Carver
Planters—N. N. Love
Littleton's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Littleton

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

Big 5—E. J. Chambers, A. O. Reeves Co.
Roberson County—E. J. Chambers, A. O. Reeves Co.
Peoples—E. J. Chambers, A. O. Reeves Co.
Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Mitchell-Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Big Brick—F. P. Joyce, J. A. Pell
Farmers—F. P. Joyce, J. A. Pell
Dixie—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Frye No. 1 & 2—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Holliday—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Planters No. 1—G. R. Royster
Square Deal—W. G. Bassett
Star-Carolina—T. S. Booker, C. A. Blankenship, W. G. Sheets,
A. A. Fowler
Twin Statc—P. R. Floyd, Jr., R. J. Harris, Paul Wilson

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers—R. H. Barbour, P. L. Campbell
Wellons—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Britts—J. R. Musgrove, W. & C. Chaffin, J. S. Walden, Jr.
Carolina—M. A. Roycroft, J. L. Townsend
Dixie—N. A. McKeithan, J. A. Kinlow, E. K. Biggs
Hedgepeth—R. A. Hedgepeth, J. K. Roycroft, R. L. Rollins
Liberty—R. E. Wilkens, F. S. White, R. H. Livenmore, H. D. Goode
Smith—T. J. Smith, Paul Sands, H. P. Allen
Bass—Taft Bass, Clellan Prewitt

Tabor City (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriett Sikes
Garrells—G. R. & C. E. Walden
Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Brooks—L. H. & Blair Motley
Motley—L. H. & Blair Motley
Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield
Lea's No. 1—Wm. Townes Lea
Moores—A. H. Moore
Nelson's No. 1 & 2—John H. Nelson
Perkins-Newman—H. L. & J. W. Perkins, N. C. Newman
Planters No. 1 & 2—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay
Tuggles—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Farmers—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnight No. 1 & 2—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veacey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. D. Odom, E. R. Evans

Clinton (one set buyers)

Big Sampson—Z. D. McWhorter, Ennis Bass, G. S. Strickland
Carolina—Z. D. McWhorter, Ennis Bass, G. S. Strickland
Center Brick—Guy R. Ross
Ross No. 2—Guy R. Ross
Farmers—Hubert & Joe Carr, John Chestnut

Dunn (one set buyers)

Big 4 Warehouse—A. B. & J. M. Currin, O. G. Calhoun, T. B. Smothers
Farmers—J. R. Owens, Billy Celsor
Growers—J. R. Owens, Billy Celsor

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—L. R. Bell & Sons, C. C. Ivey & Bros.
Farmers—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Fountains—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Monks No. 1 & 2—J. Y. Monk, R. D. Rouse, J. C. Carlton, G. Webb
Planters—M. J. Moye, Chester Worthington

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, Bruce Smith, J. I. Musgrave
Farmers No. 1—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, W. M. Rouse, H. Benton
Tin—J. I. Musgrave
Victory—J. B. Scott

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Cannon—W. T. Cannon
Center Brick—M. D. Lassiter, M. M. Hassel, W. S. Edwards
Dixie—M. D. Lassiter, M. M. Hassel, W. S. Edwards

Farmers—J. A. Tripp
Growers—Woodrow Worthington
Harris-Rogers—R. E. Rogers, R. E. Harris
Keel's Coop.—J. T. Keel, Mgr.
McGowans No. 1 & 2—C. H. McGowan
Morton's—W. Z. Morton
Empire—W. Z. Morton
New Carolina No. 1 & 2—Floyd McGowan
Star No. 1 & 2—B. B. Suggs, G. V. Smith
Gold Leaf—B. B. Suggs, G. V. Smith
Victory—Guy & H. Forbes, O. L. Joyner, Jr.

Kinston (four full sets buyers—fifth set incomplete)

Brooks—J. R. & Fred Brooks
Central—J. E. Jones, C. W. Wooten
Eagle—W. H. Jones, Lula B. Jones
New Carolina—W. H. Jones, Lula B. Jones
Farmers—J. T. Jenkins, L. E. Pollock
Kinston Coop.—D. W. Hodges, Mgr.
Knott Warehouse, Inc.—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.
Knotts New—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer
New Dixie—W. M. Wickham
Planters—L. O. Stokes, Mgr.
Sheppard No. 1 & 2—R. E. Sheppard
Tapps—H. F. Laws, Mgr.
The Star Warehouse—C. J. Herring

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Adkins & Bailey—I. M. Little
New Red Front—J. H. Gray
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Foxhall No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb, H. P. Foxhall
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps
Planters No. 1-2-3—Bernard Faulkner, Mgr.
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works & Son
Easley Warehouse Co., Inc.—H. A. Easley, Mgr.
Fenners—J. B. Fenner
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—T. A. Williams, Mgr.

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Big Planters—Dorothy Carter, J. B. Wooten, E. H. Valentine
Farmers No. 1 & 2—N. L. Daughtery, G. G. Adams, W. L. Kennedy
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce
Little Dixie—Jack Broadhurst
Perkins Riverside—N. L. Perkins
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence, Dixon & Holton Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clarks No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey

Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn
Victory No. 1 & 2—Clipp Weeks, W. L. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior
Hussey No. 1 & 3—W. L. Hussey

Washington (one set buyers)

Gravelly's—H. C. Gravelly & Sons
Knotts—J. P. Bishop, C. P. Brewer
Sermons No. 1 & 2—W. J. Sermons, J. E. Roberson

Wendell (two sets buyers)

Banners No. 1 & 2—J. W. Dale, Jr., Mgr.
Farmers—L. R. Clark & Son
Northside—G. Dean, E. H. Price & Sanders
Planters—G. Dean, E. H. Price & Sanders
Liberty—H. F. Harris, I. D. Medlin
Star A & B—J. S. Benard, C. Walker

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Banners—A. W. Fleming & Sons
Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, R. P. Dew, W. C. Thompson
Big Star—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans
Carolina—G. L. Wainwright
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright
Center Brick No. 2 & 3—Cozart & Eagles Co.
Farmers—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans
Growers Coop.—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. W. Carr
Smith Warehouse, Inc. A, B & C—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.
Watson—H. W. & S. W. Anderson

Williamston (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Farmer—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Planters—J. W. Gurkin
Roanoke-Dixie—J. W. Gurkin

Windsor (set of buyers incomplete)

Farmers—S. F. & J. F. Hicks
Rogers—R. E. Rogers, R. E. Harris

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—R. W. Haney
Planters—E. B. Maynard

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells—W. M. & G. D. Carter
Smothers No. 1 & 2—H. P. & R. D. Smothers
Victory—D. T. Bailey, R. L. Comer

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—John & Walker Stone, Clyde Roberts
Mangum—S. T. Mangum, I. E. Satterfield
Planters—J. M. Talley
Roycroft—H. T., M. A. & J. K. Roycroft, J. C. Currin
Star-Brick—A. L. Carver

Ellerbe (set of buyers incomplete)

Farmers—Geo. Mabe, L. G. Dewitt, Monroe Fagg
Richmond County—H. G. Perry, Joe Wallace, J. H. Bryant

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

Central—S. T. Proctor, P. L. Campbell, R. H. Barbour
New Deal—King Roberts, E. E. Clayton, H. H. Smith
Planters—W. M., R. B., A. L. Talley
Talley Bros.—W. M., R. B., A. L. Talley
Southside—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson
Varina-Brick—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Banners—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Carolina—W. B. Daniel, F. S. Royster, A. H. Moore
Moore's Big Henderson—W. B. Daniel, F. S. Royster, A. H. Moore
Farmers—W. J. Alston
High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Liberty—George T. Robertson

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—A. N. Wilson, S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Southside A & B—Charlie Ford
Union—G. C. Harris, N. F. Freeman

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Banner—W. L. Mitchell
Mitchell—W. L. Mitchell
Farmers—S. T. Currin, B. T. Williams, Julian Adcock
Mangum—S. T. Currin, B. T. Williams, Julian Adcock
Fleming No. 1 & 2—G. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin, H. G. Taylor
Planters—C. R. Watkins
Johnson—C. R. Watkins
Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory

Sanford (one set buyers)

Big Sanford—Joe M. Wilkens, G. T. Hancock
Wilkens—Joe M. Wilkens, G. T. Hancock
Farmers Flag—C. W. Puckett, F. L. McCallum
Wood 3-W No. 1 & 2—W. F. Wood

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell
Center—M. P. Carroll, C. E. Thompson
Currin's—D. G. Currin
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater

OLD BELT

Burlington (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. D. Tickle, H. L. Perkins, J. G. McCary
Coble—N. C. Newman, Elton Hughes, H. L. Johnson
Farmers—O. H. King, C. R. McCauley, R. W. Rainery

Greensboro (set of buyers incomplete)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Mgr.
Guilford County Warehouse Co.—J. R. Pell, Mgr.

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster, R. G. Angell
Carolina—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster, R. G. Angell
Sharp & Smith—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg
Farmers—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg

Mebane (one set buyers)

Farmers—R. L. Dale, E. L. Dudley
Piedmont—J. F. McCauley, I. C. Farabow, J. D. Wood
Planters—W. J. Dillard, J. B. Keck, J. H. Warren

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

New Dixie—Bludgett
Liberty—R. C. Simmons, Jr., F. V. Dearmin
Simmons—R. C. Simmons, Jr., F. V. Dearmin
Nichols—E. F. & R. J. Lovill, F. Nichols, W. H. Brown
Va.-Carolina—E. F. & R. J. Lovill, F. Nichols, W. H. Brown
Lovills—E. F. & R. J. Lovill, F. Nichols, W. H. Brown
Planters & Jones—Tom and Frank Jones, Buck White

Reidsville (one set buyers)

Browns—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, R. Roberts, D. Huffines
Farmers—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, R. Roberts, D. Huffines
Leader—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pinnix
Watts—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pinnix
Smothers—T. B. & J. M. Smothers

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester
Hyco—W. R. Jones, F. J. Hester
Pioneer—H. W. Winstead, Jr., J. H. Merritt, D. L. Whitfield
Planters No. 1 & 2—T. O. Pass
Winstead—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Brown's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce, Roy Carter
Farmers—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorefield
Piedmont—J. J. Webster, G. D. Rakestraw
Slate Brothers No. 1 & 2—B. R. & B. M. Slate

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson
Carolina—H. M. Bouldin, G. H. Robertson
Dixie—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell
Farmers—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell
Glenn & Banner Co.—C. T. Glenn
Liberty—R. T. & R. F. Carter, M. M. Joyner
Pepper No. 1 & 2—F. D. Pepper
Piedmont—B. E. Cook, C. B. Strickland
Planters—Foss Smithdeal
Taylor—Paul Taylor, J. H. Dyer

N. C. BURLEY BELT

Asheville (one set buyers)

Carolina—Max Roberts, Mgr.
Farmers Federation—Max Roberts, Mgr.
Mt. Burley—Max Roberts, Mgr.
Dixie No. 1 & 2—Taft Bass
Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart, Fred D. Cockfield
Bernard—Walker Warehouses—James E. Walker, Mgr.

Boone (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley No. 1 & 2—R. C. Coloman
Farmers Burley—R. C. Coloman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor
Planters—E. L. Dudley, R. L. Dale

Turkish Tobacco in North Carolina

The production of aromatic tobacco in North Carolina is still in its infancy, but through the efforts of the State Extension Service and the Experiment Stations it is rapidly being developed into an important crop in many sections of the State.

The demand for aromatic tobacco has steadily increased during the past several years with the increase in consumption of blended cigarettes in this country. At present, domestic manufacturers depend upon foreign markets, largely in Turkey and Greece, to supply about 55 to 60 million pounds of aromatic tobacco annually to meet the demand. The production of blended cigarettes in the United States reached an all time high of 419 billion pieces during 1951, and approximately 10 per cent of the average domestic blend is aromatic tobacco. Thus, domestic growers who produce a good quality aromatic tobacco should find a strong market awaiting their product.

For the past few years the Southeastern Aromatic Tobacco Company, Anderson, S. C., has provided a market for domestically grown aromatic tobacco.

The following table gives a summary of the 1949, 1950 and 1951 crops of aromatic tobacco in North Carolina:

	1949	1950	1951
Number of acres -----	37	150	50
Number of counties -----	15	38	25
Number of growers -----	169	749	---
Average yield per acre (pounds) -----	1,034	1,000	755
Gross sales (pounds) -----	38,251	153,705	37,789
Average price per hundred pounds -----	\$84.51	\$71.26	\$90.00

The sharp drop in number of growers and production for 1951 does not reflect a true picture of the progress being made with aromatic tobacco in North Carolina. The big increase in number of growers and production in 1950 was stimulated by the high prices paid for the 1949 crop. However, in 1950 many of the new growers were not prepared to grow aromatic tobacco, and the curing season was unfavorable for sun curing the crop, which resulted in a large volume of poor quality tobacco.

This situation caused a sharp drop in the average price received for the 1950 crop, and the new growers who were not prepared to handle aromatic tobacco discontinued it after the first year. Although the size of the 1951 crop was much smaller than the previous year, the progress made in producing quality

*Crop data contributed by the State Extension Service.

tobacco was outstanding. With new methods of handling the crop, production will probably increase at a rapid pace during the next few years.

The quality of aromatic tobacco produced in the State in 1951 was the best since the crop was first introduced in 1945. The curing season was favorable in 1951, but the extremely dry growing season in the upper Piedmont area reduced the yield per acre by about 40 per cent. The normal yield per acre for the area is from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.

The development of new labor saving devices and methods of handling and curing the leaf will enable a family to take



This portable Turkish curing rack is filled with tobacco which was prepared by stringing leaves one by one with a needle and then tying the strings to a stick.



A bale of N. C. Aromatic tobacco ready for market.

care of about four times more tobacco, and get a higher quality product. The large amount of labor required at harvest, using the conventional method of stringing leaves one by one with a needle and tying them to a stick, has been the main "bottle neck" in producing this type of tobacco. But with the new method of using a 10 gauge galvanized wire, cut 27 inches long, the tobacco can be strung by the handful and one person can string as fast as three can prime.

The new method of curing developed by aromatic tobacco specialists reduces labor and risk in curing during unfavorable weather. A curing barn 12 by 17 feet at the base and 10 feet high is designed to take care of approximately one acre of tobacco. A thermostatically controlled oil furnace with forced air circulation supplies the hot air (100 degrees F), which is forced from the top down through the tobacco leaves.

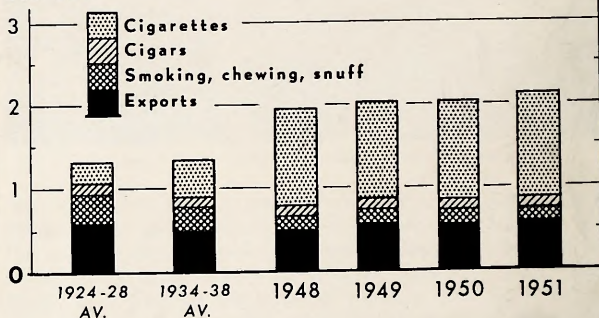
This type of barn makes it possible to go on curing tobacco at night and on rainy days. In the past, curing has been done entirely by sunlight, and during prolonged rainy and cloudy periods the tobacco was damaged by mold and barn-scald.

Under the new arrangement, the tobacco is rolled out of the barn on portable racks and cured by the sun on sunny days. At night and on rainy days, it is rolled inside the barn and curing is continued by the use of heat. Twelve to fifteen days are required to cure tobacco in the sun, and only six to eight days are required by the combination sun and heat method. Tobacco cured by this new method has been judged by tobacco experts to be of excellent quality.

Thus, a new era in the production of Turkish tobacco in North Carolina is beginning to break, as old methods are replaced by modern labor-saving practices that will make the crop more profitable.

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